

AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

GLOBE SOIL TESTS.

Having made many soil tests, and appreciating their value as indicating the particular crop best adapted to the soil, and also what kind of fertilizer is most needed, it has seemed well to prepare these soil tests in such form and at a price that all interested in agriculture can inform themselves in regard to their operation, either separate or in combination, of the three constituents, nitrogen, phosphate of lime and potash, which it is usually conceded embrace all that is needed to add to the soil to produce remunerative crops. Some soils for some crops require the addition of one or two of these constituents to produce the best results. From the operation of these tests, it may be seen at a glance what the effects are in using nitrogen, phosphate of lime and potash separately, and when combined or when the nitrogen, phosphate of lime or potash are respectively omitted from the combination. The results obtained show conclusively the effect that each constituent has on the soil and crop, and enables the farmer to apply manure understandingly and therefore profitably. Without this knowledge a rational system of manuring is impossible, and until this knowledge is acquired by actual results, we are working in the dark and uncertain as to the outcome.

APPLICATION OF SOIL TESTS.

To apply the soil tests after the land is prepared by ploughing and harrowing, take a frame three inches high and two square inches inside, which is four square feet, equal to 10.9808 of an acre; place it on the soil to be tested and apply the contents of package No. 1 equally over the surface inside the frame and work it into the soil the same as it was harrowed in the field. Raise the frame to mark out for the next and apply the other nine packages in the same manner as the first, leaving one square without any test to show the natural soil in comparison with the tests. Soil tests can also be applied to grass lands. The frame enables the tests to be more accurately spread on the surface inside, without danger of getting it on the land than intended, and impairing the trustworthiness of the tests. Soil tests are tested in the winter by taking from the field that is to be tested sufficient soil to fill small boxes, each one foot square. The soil should be well shovelled over, that it may be sure to be uniform in quality, and then one quarter of each package on the surface of each box consecutively. This will leave one box without any, for comparison. It is understood that the temperature of the room in which the boxes are placed, must be requisite for the crop being grown. The boxes contain soil enough to try any of the grain crops; also flax, hemp, rice, cotton, corn and tobacco. In any crop tested the same number of seeds should be put in each box, to have all the conditions as near alike as possible.

COMPOSITION OF SOIL TESTS.

Soil test No. 1, for 4 square feet of land, is composed of phosphate of lime insoluble in distilled water, but soluble in the water of the soil. It furnishes 55 pounds phosphoric acid to the acre, at a cost of \$4.62.

Soil test No. 2, for 4 square feet of land, is composed of superphosphate of lime soluble in distilled water, and furnishes 33 pounds phosphoric acid to the acre, at a cost of \$3.63.

A comparison of Nos. 1 and 2 will show conclusively whether there is any advantage in using superphosphate of lime soluble in distilled water as more double the cost for three-fifths the quantity of phosphoric acid in finely-ground phosphate of lime, soluble in the water of the soil, which providence furnishes to its tillers, but has not yet been known to furnish distilled water for their use. Corn requires more phosphoric acid than any other crop, 100 bushels abstracting from the soil (39) 100 pounds of phosphoric acid.

Soil test No. 3, for 4 square feet of land, consists of sulphate of ammonia, and furnishes 27 pounds of nitrogen to the acre, at a cost of \$4.10.

Soil test No. 4, for 4 square feet of land, consists of nitrate of soda, and furnishes 27 pounds of nitrogen to the acre, at a cost of \$4.10. A comparison of Nos. 3 and 4 shows which is preferable to use supply nitrogen, which is a need and profitable to the soil in growing grain crops, with the exception of corn.

Soil test No. 5, for 4 square feet of land, consists of potash in the form of muriate of potash, furnishing 170 pounds potash to the acre, at a cost of \$6.37.

Potatoes require more potash than any other crop, excepting tobacco, 400 bushels abstracting from the soil 144 pounds potash.

Soil test No. 6, for 4 square feet of land, consists of plaster, 425 pounds to the acre, at a cost of \$1.70; some soils it is productive of great good at a small expense; on other soils it produces no visible results.

Soil test No. 7, for 4 square feet of land, consists of soil tests Nos. 1, 3 and 5 combined, and furnishes all the constituents that are generally conceded it is necessary to restore to the soil, and in quantity sufficient of phosphoric acid to more than replace that abstracted by 100 bushels of corn, and of potash more than sufficient to replace that abstracted by 400 bushels of potatoes. Cost per acre, \$13.09.

Soil test No. 8, for 4 square feet of land, consists of soil tests Nos. 1, and 5 and shows the results of mineral manures without nitrogen. Costs \$7 per acre.

Soil test No. 9, for 4 square feet of land, consists of soil tests Nos. 1 and 3, and shows the results with potash left out of the combination. Costs \$6.72 per acre.

Soil test No. 10, for 4 square feet of land, consists of soil tests Nos. 3 and 5, and shows the results when phosphate of lime is left out of the combination. Costs \$11.57 per acre.

Soil No. 11—Nothing is used to show by comparison the effects of the different soil tests.

The above soil tests will be sent by mail with weekly globe for one year on receipt of three dollars, or we will send by express, at the expense of party ordering, on the same terms, soil tests sufficient for 4 feet by 16 feet (64 square feet), which will admit of trying four different crops at once on the land with the same test, and ten tests in all.

It will be seen from these tests that what will be of greatest advantage for one of the crops may be of little value for another, thus saving not only the wants of the soil, but the wants of the crop which is grown, and also what is fully as important to know, what it is not well to use, thus saving expense, loss of time and disappointment in the crop, and a practical knowledge gained to be obtained in my other way, and of lasting benefit.

ANDREW H. WARD,
(READ ADVERTISEMENT.)

Lands Requiring Drainage.

The expense of thoroughly draining land three feet deep will be from \$60 to \$100 per acre, varying according to cost of labor, tile, and the obstacles to be encountered in prosecuting the work. Since, then, this represents a permanent work, it is capital employed, and any person may figure out how much, or will not pay for drainage, according to the interest required on the investment. If the increased crops will pay the interest on the outlay, drainage will pay. With corn forty cents per bushel, fifteen bushels per acre, and the interest on \$100, will pay the interest on \$100. If wheat is worth \$1 per bushel, an additional yield of six bushels per acre would pay the interest. There is no wet land in New England, and a small portion of the whole land requires drainage, the economy of draining will become more and more apparent, for while a farmer might not be able to gain an entire farm, he will, in a year to gain, drain field after field, until the drainage will render the wet portions of the soil more fit for better and more natural dry pastures.

On general principles, as heretofore stated, any land should be drained where the water stands, and it will keep deep twenty-four hours after a soaking rain.

Any soil that is winter or spring becomes water-soaked, so that ploughing may not be carried forward for some time after a heavy rain, while the soil remains wet for a long time, hours of dry weather, after the frost has completely left the ground.

As a head or pasture that becomes packed from the weight of stock forty-eight hours after a heavy rain, or that remains soft after the frost is out of the land; for it must be remembered that most of the grasses are soft on wet soil.

Most of them like to be drained, and are suited to the Eastern market come from Rochester, the agriculture of central and western New York is very different from what it is now, and the wheat crop remains wet for a long time, hours of dry weather, after the frost has completely left the ground.

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THE WOMAN'S HOUR

Should Women be Excluded From the Dining-Room?

Leading to Rome—Juliet Corson on Sleep-ing Rooms and Their Furniture.

Influence of Stage Dressing—Uses of Woven Garments.

The Woman's Hour fell upon a certain copy of the San Francisco Wasp the other day, and though happily it received no harm from that defensive member with which this journalistic Wasp, in common with other members of the wasp family, is supplied, it did receive some rather sharp remarks from the Wasp. The San Francisco Wasp is a funny paper that always likes to have a sting in its fun. Possibly the sting comes from the truth it puts in. But occasionally it fails to get the sting there. It failed in the present instance. Perhaps because it misapprehended the truth of the matter. Its remarks were as follows:

GLIMPSES OF FASHION.

Stage Dressing and Its Influence—The Va-ried Use of Woven Garments—Varieties.

There is more satisfaction, there is an intellectual pleasure, says Jennie June, in finding dress that really means something, that fits its wearer in every way, and is well made, than in anything else. When one wants to flirt or dance or take a moonlight stroll or have a button-pointed, I admit that a woman is preferable to a man; but when she is seated at the dining-table and allowed to satisfy their hunger when it is most convenient for them to go to the cupboard! Man only is capable of appreciating art, and she is not. She is not even capable of understanding art. I am moved to write these reflections by the recollection of an incident that occurred the last time I dined in ladies' company. Some of the women were seated at the table, and the dear creature at my side took away, remarking, "I never could endure codfish in family life."

Now, we will leave it to all our readers if this wasn't "just like a man." Because he found one woman who didn't know frogs from codfish, he immediately drew the conclusion not only that no woman knows frogs from codfish, but also that no woman knows what any kind when she tastes it. Who, man, has been pleased to divide the inhabitants of the world into two classes, himself the reasoning animal, and woman the emotional animal, always reasons about the opposite sex in exactly this style.

There are in this world something near half a billion women, of all orders, grades and conditions.

One man probably meets the course of his life a thousand different women; that is, meets so as to be able to form some idea of their qualities and characteristics. Of all these he is an unusual man if he knows fifty well enough to describe their mental peculiarities with accuracy. And he among these who has not imitated others is a unique, or even one, who displays unusual characteristics he forthwith concludes and announces in every direction that these are the true characteristics of woman. That is what the Wasp editor found one woman who displayed ignorance of what he pronounced good cooking and he would forthwith say in the dining-room of the remaining six and a half billion of the world's women to the kitchen cupboard and of their fingers for the rest of their natural lives.

It is by the same process of reasoning that man, the reasoning animal, has accomplished the classification referred to, and the conclusion that women "as a general class"—will be noticed that he always uses that phrase—is governed by her emotions. Ask any man what he thinks of the reasoning powers of the feminine sex, and if he is truthful he will say that they are not very strong. Ask him what the average woman does not stop to reason; that she is guided by impulse. Ask him why he thinks so, and he will reply that universal experience has proved that universal experience of the reasoning animal in the case of women always say. But press him for instances and you will find that he will unwillingly admit that sometimes in his life he has known and used the reasoning power with which the other half knows nothing? Suppose that a woman should find that the taste of the gentleman who sat next her did not agree with her, and that she was compelled to eat dinner at a restaurant, a well-known establishment, that woman alone understands the art of dining and should hereafter monopolize the dining-room, and that men should be compelled to sit down with her, and that she could be coaxed to them through the key-hole. Suppose she should admit that on certain occasions when she eats to go to the theatre, signal a waiter, and say, "A large, fat, round, white man is the right person in the right place, but declare that when he proposes to set up his judgment of dinner-dishes as infallible he becomes as ridiculous as the average woman in the dining-room. Wouldn't it be absurd, supremely ridiculous? Of course it would.

Varieties.

The bulk of the silk importations this fall are Ottoman raps or travars.

Velvet and velvetette will be worn to excess, as well as a variety of stuffs, even silk garments.

Brown, Franklin and Elizabethan vests and plastrons are all revived in the new autumn toiletts.

All of the new gathered douches have the edges cut in leaf, dogtooth, or Vandyke points or blocks.

Gray is the prevailing color for dresses in Paris, and will be most used here for autumn garments.

For the neck and sleeve trimmings of the new dresses gilt brad, gilt gauze, and gilt lace are used.

Hats and demit-belts are fashionably worn.

The ribbon of two shades, sewed in the seams on the side of the corsage and tied in a knot in front.

Shawl straps of the old-fashioned pattern are replaced now by long ribbons in a clasp, fastened around some part of the machinery which girded their arms and waists. Does any one suppose they are used in the same way as the "relics of patriarchal freedom"? They may disappear for a time, though even that is not probable, but the woven garment in that or some other shape will survive, and save the mulberry green, blue, and yellow, and the like, which have hitherto existed for a special dress for boating or ball-playing, for gymnastic training, or any healthful exercise whatever, and has greatly hindered the practice of active games and useful arts by the majority of girls.

Decorative Artificial Flowers.

The use of artificial flowers in decoration is quite popular, and one of the pretties used to which they are put is in arranging them on panels which are hung on the wall or on screens for the ceiling. A pair of pasteurized silk desired is covered with pliss or velvet, and a pretty cluster of flowers is fastened on, the stems concealed under a mass of ribbon.

In arranging a corsage, a small bunch of flowers may be fastened on the band or the top, and the leather strap with pointed buckles.

Velvet ribbons have not yet reached the height of favor, and will be the principal trimming of the summer dresses, and for combining with dried flowers, and for hats, and for trimming the sailor suit.

Gold jewelry of any kind, solid, plated, or gilt, and the like, are the chief ornaments of the new dresses.

Hats and demit-belts are fashionably worn. They are made of wide velvet ribbon or of narrow ribbon of two shades, sewed in the seams on the side of the corsage and tied in a knot in front.

Shawl straps of the old-fashioned pattern are replaced now by long ribbons in a clasp, fastened around some part of the machinery which girded their arms and waists. Does any one suppose they are used in the same way as the "relics of patriarchal freedom"? They may disappear for a time, though even that is not probable, but the woven garment in that or some other shape will survive, and save the mulberry green, blue, and yellow, and the like, which have hitherto existed for a special dress for boating or ball-playing, for gymnastic training, or any healthful exercise whatever, and has greatly hindered the practice of active games and useful arts by the majority of girls.

Straw Baskets.

Cut a circle, out of a piece of card-board, the size you require your basket. The bottom must be solid, with holes at equidistant points for the support of the frame. The top must be cut out of a large circle, instead of the card being whole, as in the bottom, the inside is cut out, leaving not more than half an inch all around.

This is pierced with a corresponding number of holes in the bottom, those with the number of the straws to be used.

Cut your straws all one length, just the height you wish your basket to be, using sharp scissors, and have them all straight, and the ends even.

Having fixed the straws in the holes, lay them in the top and bottom, if you find them a little loose tie them with cord or paint in a diagonal position a cluster of hills in the valley, and on the other some forget-me-nots.

Sundays and SUNDAY.

The importance of Sun-light—How Sleep-ing Rooms Should be Furnished.

The free admission of air and sun-light to every part of the house, writes Juliet Corson, is equally important with good drainage and a surrounding pure dry atmosphere. People who live in dark houses are usually pallid and languid; artificial darkness in the daytime has the same physical and mental effect as the darkness of night, especially if people lounge or lie down; it impedes vital activity by retarding circulation, and lowering the arterial blood pressure, and thus causes a diminution of essential qualities in the blood serum. An obvious costume for this purpose is of velvet, throughout, or velvet combined with satin, plain or striped, or with a variety of patterns, and in combination. There is an objection to velvet as too warm and to plush as too heavy, and both as affected injuriously by heated air.

FANCY WORK.

Tile Painting.

The study of painting, be it on porcelain or canvas, cannot be executed with the skillful touches of a master hand unless the brush is guided by one gifted with an eye for color effects and an all-absorbing love for the splendors of nature.

Cultivation of taste and the mastering of art truths will naturally lead to success in time for the productions of the genius. It is well to bear in mind, when beginning any industry, that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

There is no branch of ceramic art that is more interesting than tile painting. It is a very ancient study, and has through all ages of the world's history received much attention and admiration.

The practice of covering the matress with the bedsheet early in the day—that is, making the bed—may be good hours, but it would be better to let the bedsheet lie loosely folded over the foot-board of the bed, and the matress left exposed to the air, or covered only by one sheet, which is quite possible where sleeping-rooms are used only for repose; it is not well to make sitting-rooms out of them.

The sleeping-rooms of persons in good health should be as plainly furnished as possible, and upholster should be avoided, and the floor should be covered at the bedside with a rug rather than covered by a carpet, waxed or painted floors.

Mats or mats, however, are preferable to carpets. The bed should have a matress over springs, rather than feathers; it should be so placed as to permit of free circulation of air and the bedding should contain warm fibers.

As has already been said, blankets are preferable to comforters; an elder-down quilt is of course the best, and all bed coverings should be light and airy.

In tracing the design upon the tile care must be taken to secure the correct relative position of the figures. A copied subject is easily traced by

laying a transparent paper over the same, passing a hard pencil over the outlines; take up the paper, turn it upside down, trace over the outlines, and with a sharp pencil draw the lines on the tile, which should be rubbed over with turpentine, and go over the entire surface with a smooth bit of wood round. If any portion of the tracing is incorrect, it can be easily removed by a soft piece of wood dipped into turpentine.

Both tubes and powdered paints are now used; the former are preferred by many. The colors are not liable to change, and are not easily affected by the chemical changes produced in the firing. Carmine, for instance, in the kiln turns into a yellowish red, and the entire surface is covered with a thin glaze that have iron should never come in contact with each other, since their mixture is sure to turn all gray and black, according to the thickness of the glaze.

The chief difficulty in tile or china painting, to the amateur, has always been the firing, which is the final process, and it may almost be said to be the most difficult part of the work.

"All roads lead to Rome," the proverb says, and even the paths of the returning European travelers lead to woman suffrage, because they point a moral in its favor. How little they think, these Americans, that the movement is a great one!

Travel is an essential part of the great unconscious modern movement which is giving, in all ways, a free career to women. Now, the desire to obtain a knowledge of the world is not so easily obtained since the appearance of a portable library, and enabling amateur artists to fire their own works.

The china to be fired is placed in an iron pot, which is surrounded by a circular brick-lead, and the form of the pieces are prepared by the

method of the potter, the glaze being applied to the

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Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1883.

UNTIL JANUARY, '85.

Read the New Offer on this page. You can have THE WEEKLY GLOBE fifteen months for only \$1; or, if you form a club of five, at \$1 each you will receive THE GLOBE free until January, '85, and each subscriber will receive the paper until January, '85. Ask all your friends to join in a club with you, and read the Best Weekly Newspaper in America.

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HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$1.00; six copies, for only \$5.00.

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Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full.

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Sample copies are free.

It is useless to fret about the harvest this year. It will probably be large enough for this country, for which every one will be thankful. If there is enough to spare, other countries will be welcome to it, but speculators should not be allowed to withhold the people.

The negro voters of Ohio have discovered that, when Judge FORAKER was a student at Delaware College, he was so prejudiced against the black race that he left the institution because a negro student was admitted, and they are not inclined to support him. The judge does not explain, probably because he cannot.

For military sharpshooting the Nevada militiamen seem to take the palm. At the 200 and 500 yard ranges, one member of the Nevada team has made 98 and another 97 out of a possible 100, while the whole team made 1316 out of a possible 1500. It is doubtful if such a team could be picked from the Massachusetts militia, but if our sharpshooters desire to try conclusions with the riflemen of other States, it would be a good idea to begin with the Sagebrush boys. An average of over 87 per cent. with military rifles is hard to beat.

The New York Bar Association, at its next meeting, proposes to take measures against the practice of obtaining divorce through fraud, which is said to have become an established practice with a certain class of lawyers in that State. According to the Mail and Express, two gentlemen who have had much experience as referees give it as their opinion that "fraud is practised in nine-tenths of the divorce proceedings." The divorce laws of New York are very strict, being founded on the biblical doctrine, but their strictness seems to have had no effect in diminishing the evil.

Mr. BEECHER is quoted as asserting that American workingmen ought to learn to live as cheaply as Chinese workingmen do; that this is necessary to fair competition with Chinamen, and he would have the competition unobstructed by law and let the Chinese come as fast as they choose. If Mr. BEECHER was a mechanic at the present time, the struggle he would have to pay his bills would probably make him change his views. With rents advancing and the cost of living high, the lot of the workingman is hard enough as it is. It is well that the theories of all men are not tried by this government.

The two New York men who obtained money from the charitable by falsely representing themselves as ex-convicts anxious to redeem themselves, struck an altogether unique lead in their line of business. Such a story would be believed readily, for the reason that nobody is expected to boast of having graduated from prison, the natural tendency of convicts being to conceal rather than spread the fact. It was an ingenious scheme, but it miscarried, and the pretended ex-convicts are likely to become genuine convicts. They can console themselves with the reflection that the misfortune which overtook their first attempts will give them good basis for future operations among the benevolent. They won't have to make so many false representations next time.

A writer in the current Atlantic gives an interesting instance of intelligence in animals developed by circumstances. In the volcanic regions of Ecuador there are frequent avalanches of rocks and boulders that crash down the mountains, startling "the explorer of the highlands on slopes where neither trees nor cliffs afford a shelter, and where life or death may depend upon a single step. In such moments a herd of Andes cows would be sure to stampede, but in Ecuador experience has taught them a trick or two. Instead of running away they stand stock still and watch the slope with straining eyes. If the commando comes down a little to the left or right they move slowly in the opposite direction; but if it comes right toward them they know better than to risk a broadside, and generally manage to save their lives by facing the volley and trying to dodge the individual bombs." This is about as clear evidence of the possession of reasoning power by animals as has ever been given. And, what is more important, it seems to have been developed and educated by the necessity of circumstances.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is worthy of high consideration, when, in his letter, he writes about the Republicans, "Let them choose a fitting leader from among the Tewksbury MARSHES—those peddlers of poor men's bones." His advice was deemed worthy of serious thought in the Republican convention, and the party deserving its history in the past made Tewksbury, the MARSHES and Harvard College commendable associates by the nomination of GEORGE D. ROBINSON, a graduate from that institution. Although one in direct connection with the Tewksbury outrages was not nominated, yet the trustees and THOMAS MARSH, JR., were present in the convention, prone and ready with their advice. In fact the trustees, fatigued on government chickens, and young MARSH, the "peddler of dead men's bones," were the moving spirits among the shining lights, the intelligence and virtue of the party. THOMAS MARSH was set up as the idol of the party, with burlars, intermingled with several severe hisses from some common-sense delegates who were present. Mr. ROBINSON must feel proud of his associations. The history of Tewksbury, with a

portrait of the defeated GEORGE D. ROBINSON as a frontispiece, will sell well next winter as a textbook for the under-graduates at Cambridge.

MAJOR WASSON, who stole thousands of dollars from the government, who admitted himself to be a drunkard, a gambler and an elaborate liar, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Four private soldiers, men not educated at West Point, and not expected to be models of gentlemanly honor, patriotism, etc., tried by court-martial at Whipple barracks for desertion from a service in which they were treated like dogs, have been sentenced to four years at hard labor at Alcatraz, forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or that may become due, and dishonorably discharged from the service. In one of these cases the soldier was absent but forty-eight hours. Clearly there is no equality, no justice in the administration of the laws governing this army. If Secretary LINCOLN is anything like his father he will try to forget that the highest officials have been the chief offenders.

It must show that a claim is due above all counter claims, but the affidavit alleged "above any or all" counter claims. There could be no mistaking the meaning, but the technicality was pressed, and the judge, with wisdom, solemnly considered it and vacated the attachment. Court of Justice? Court of lawyer quackery and mere attorneyisms that the earth would be well rid of! No honest meaning is in any such perversion of law. No honest man, seeking to maintain just and equitable relations between other men, and trying, with what power of discernment may be in him, to get at the true meaning of things, could render such a decision on such a flimsy point. No wonder men have contempt for courts and lawyers when the courts make the relations between debtor and creditor turn upon grammatical quibbles. The practice of law needs reformation more urgently than the country requires new laws, but it will not be reformed while lawyers control legislation. But for quibbles and pettifogging courts, how would the nation live without honest work?

ALL PRINCIPLES ABANDONED.

It must be somewhat humiliating to old and well-tried Republicans who have always stood by their party to observe the confession of weakness put forth by the Republican papers in their frantic appeals for help to so-called Independents who took delight in slaughtered so good and faithful Republicans as JOHN W. CANDLER, SELVYN Z. BOWMAN, DEACON CONVERSE and others of like stamp. Nor can it be gratifying to them to learn that all the great principles for which they fought have been abandoned in order to conciliate a few impracticables who threaten to rule or ruin.

All along the line, the Republican press has subordinated principle to expediency. The plain in the platform is "Anything to beat BUTLER." And this is what the leading Republican organ, the Boston Herald, calls "an appeal on the highest grounds for popular support."

Nor is the Journal less emphatic in pronouncing that principle has been entirely abandoned. With a boldness that must bring the blush of shame to the countenance of the voter who was a Republican when Republicanism meant something, the Journal acknowledges with apparent pride that "the convention decided by its action, spirit and declaration that its single aim in the present campaign is to destroy Butlerism."

The Advertiser, too, joins in the desertion of principle, and places Candidate ROBINSON on no higher plane than that of a standard-bearer both of his party and of all who detest Butlerism."

And so on through the list. Nearly every Republican paper in the State has taken up this new scheme of abandonment of principle, and announced to its readers that all else must be subordinated to a defeat of "Butlerism." A party without principle, as the Republican papers all say their party is at the present time, never has won and never will.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

The United States has a reciprocity treaty with Hawaii concerning the importation, duty free, of certain grades of Sandwich Islands sugars. That treaty was the subject of much deliberation and investigation by Congress last winter, but the commission appointed to investigate the subject presented a favorable report and the treaty is still in existence. A part of the commission has visited the islands to conduct the investigation, and their report contains some decidedly significant facts. It conclusively shows that the only people who get any benefit from the reciprocity treaty are the German and English planters of Hawaii, who own most of the sugar plantations, and Mr. CLAUS SPRECKLES, the great California sugar refiner.

The imports of Hawaiian sugar into the United States have averaged, for the last two years, nearly 50,000 tons per annum, the duty upon which would have amounted each year to nearly \$3,000,000. As the English and German citizens of Hawaii are doing most of its sugar-producing, this increased profit goes directly to them and benefits the Hawaiians only in a very indirect way. But this profit at the other end of the line, which is taken off our own revenues, would have been quite equalized by our gain if the purpose of the treaty had been gained. But it hasn't. Mr. CLAUS SPRECKLES buys nearly the entire sugar product of the islands, and the treaty by which he gets that sugar for \$50 or \$60 less per ton has made it so much easier for him to build up the monopoly of sugar refining on the Pacific coast, by which the people there, instead of getting their sugar cheap, as it was the intention of the treaty they should, are compelled to pay more for it than it costs in any other part of the country.

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OUT OF THE RANKS;

—OR—

Luke Leighton's Greatest Triumph.

Reminiscence of Roanoke and Newbern.

By ERNEST A. YOUNG.

AUTHOR OF "FLURRY BROOK FARM," THE
"DONALD DYKE" SERIES, "LUKE
LEIGHTON," ETC., ETC.

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CHAPTER V.

ALBERMARLE SOUND.

Luke Leighton apprehended nothing like deception from the South. That the latter was an arm outward, ready to espouse either the Blue or the Gray to gain personal safety, was a patent fact. Yet his advent upon the scene raised a question as to his disposition. He was possible to be won some way by questioning the eccentric fellow, although it were doubtful if dependence could be placed upon his word.

Now that his fears were allayed, Jones assumed a more cheerful air than before. Unconcerned, he plunged his hands deep into his pockets; his feet, clad in monstrous brogans, were planted at a liberal distance from each other.

"You're a hardy soul, when you dashed forth from among the trees yonder," the scout averred, looking the man squarely in the eye.

Jones shook his head vigorously.

"Mistake, I repeat, the repeated."

"You are not the Yankees—from Maine instead of Virginia?" Leighton pursued, not heeding the coward's denial.

"Yes, I am, if you're a Union man."

"How come you to the section of the country?"

"Come down to fight the Rebs, in course. Great fighting man, I am."

"Evidently you are," drily. Then, in a crisp tone, he added, "that's a straightforward answer must be given:

"Did you come South with a regiment from Maine?"

"Yes—er—that is, I meant to. Should have joined one if I'd been there. Fact was, I come South a year for the war broke out on business, sort of. Didn't go back when I ought to, and then found it rather hard to get back."

"Your regiment, sir, I see. They've been offered a commission in the Confederate army, but declined the honor. You understand, I suppose. The Union wants you to lead them, they're determined to impress me into the service. Hence my wanderings tonight. In other words, I had rather wander about at midnight alone than accept the honor of being a rebel officer. Don't blame me, do you?"

Leighton waved a hand in disgust. Jones Stamped his foot much harder, and a fair of the most exasperated. It was impossible to gain from him anything like a useful fact or a correct account of his own adventures.

To his surprise, Stamped did not follow. Instead, he was slinking off at a steady pace in an opposite direction. As he saw Leighton glance back at him he suddenly took to his heels, and in an instant disappeared among the forest shadows.

"We'll let him go, and glad to be rid of him. He has got to make his escape, and a fair of the most important. The road led him in semi-circular course. An hour later Max abruptly halted.

"Better strike into woods at this point," he declared.

"It is too dark to make any headway among the trees and undergrowth."

"Can't help it, massa. Is this spot I spoke to you 'ber' Dar an Reb's pluck out dur. We mus' go round."

"Then we are close to the sound?"

"Quarter of a mile, sah."

Without further discussion the two men struck for the tunnel.

Through the latter their progress was laboriously slow. At last, however, they came out upon a narrow roadway. Beyond lay the dark waters of Albermarle sound.

Max, however, Leighton's companion remain and keep a lookout for the foes, while he reconnoitred the shore.

The scout was about to attempt a most perilous task.

He desired to learn the state of defences of Roanoke Island, in view of the intended attack by General Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Stamps, and the rest of the fleet. And one of which history would make note. It must be attended with greatest peril.

For several weeks Luke Leighton and his faithful companion, Max, were familiar with the locality, and had been acting as a guide and been working their way by land from the vicinity of Hampton Roads to Albermarle sound. Danger disputed their advance at every point. Yet they succeeded in avoiding capture by the enemy, as they travelled mostly by night and by unfeared routes.

At last the sound had been reached, and at the same time the first stroke of dawn pene-

trating the country of the foe, vast amount of information concerning the Confederate land forces, their defences, and the situation of the latter had been gained, which would be of great value to the national masters.

But the greatest task lay before them. To reconnoitre the defences upon Roanoke Island successfully would be one of the most wonderful achievements ever accomplished by man or woman.

Leighton had carefully laid his plans. He comprehended the risks, but did not shrink from facing them, nor doubt his ability to succeed.

As he moved along the shore of the sound he beheld several twinkling lights moving higher and higher out upon the broad expanse. One was motionless, quite near the shore, and, nearly as far away, a number of boats anchored in the still water close in shore.

The lights were upon steam-tugs and rebel transports. One of the former—the same which bore the light nearest the shore was idle. Perhaps it was a supply vessel, or, more probably, its task for the night was done, and it was merely waiting for the dawn of another day.

To gain possession of a steaming tug was precisely what Leighton had in view, and to do, and under the circumstances, it did not appear like a very difficult undertaking for one who counted ordinary obstacles as nothing.

But the night was dark, the darkness was intense, and favored the enterprise. In fact, Luke Leighton counted the tug, which rocked so unceasingly a quarter of a mile off shore, as already his.

His return to Max and said:

"Come; we must make the most of this sheltering gloom. There is a tug waiting for us, and small boats in which to reach her. We must face a little danger and gain a prize."

"I 'bey orders, massa," the negro quietly answered.

The twain made ready for their exploit. The world was now near dark, and it was necessary to wade out a number of yards to reach a small boat. This part of their undertaking was soon accomplished.

The water was cold and raw, and the circumstances, with the darkness, did not appear like a very difficult undertaking for one who counted ordinary obstacles as nothing.

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"N—nobody, sah!"

"You are sure?"

"Sure I am, I 'bey."

"How don't chance that you are here alone?"

"Rey's gone ashore."

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"Rey's West an' his two boys. Day libber send him, don't went 'ber' to see fur folks. Ley boy to Roanoke in de mornin', massah, an' Ise waitin' for 'em. Dat's de true!"

The negroes of the black listed a load of apprehension from the mind of the scout. But that instant something occurred which caused his hopes to sink again.

CHAPTER VI.

CONFEDERATE GUNBOATS.

The Union scout was led to hope by the encouraging replies of the negro in charge of the tugboat that he was to meet with no serious obstacle when he sought to penetrate the sound.

But as he waited at the close of chapter five, he was surprised to find Max.

At this juncture advanced unsuspectingly, until he was face to face with Max. At this juncture Leighton also stepped forward, and the other negro found himself confronted by the gleaming barrel of a revolver.

"I'm comin' to you, or I'll shoot," the scout commanded in a low, determined voice.

The intoxicated African, who was now pretty well sobered, was considerably startled by the sudden appearance of danger, and stood motionless, staring at the intruder.

"You are safe, even if you obey orders," the scout continued, in a tone which was intended to impress the African with increased dread.

"P'hay Massah," he exclaimed, huskily.

"Then tell me who is on this boat beside you?"

"N—nobody, sah!"

"You are sure?"

"Sure I am, I 'bey."

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CHAPTER VIII.

ROXY TO THE RESCUE.

Dick Graham saw a man standing upon the threshold of his cabin, and it was ten minutes before he could get him to speak.

"The man who was here was a soldier, and he was a good one."

"What does he want?"

"He wants to speak to you."

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"What does he want?"

AT WINCHESTER.

"Carleton's" Letter from the Shenandoah.

Tenting on the Old Camp Ground—The Blue and Gray Fraternizing.

Decorating the Graves of the Federals and the Confederates.

(Special Correspondence of The Boston Globe.)

VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH, September 19.—A salute from the heights of Bolivar greeted Sherman's army as it crossed the Valley of Cars at Harper's Ferry and made their way through the crumpling old town, up the hill to the camping-ground of 1864. It was once more the tented field. There was to have been a camp-fire, but a drizzling rain had set in, and it was 9 o'clock before supper was eaten, and the clean straw was inviting to men who had been tramping through Washington all day. Nevertheless, there was a chorus of voices and peals of laughter swelling up from many a tent till past the midnight hour. Tattoo had been beaten, but the old times were over them, and story and song must go on. The comrades of the Army Post of Harper's Ferry were on the ground, together with a collection of ladies and young maidens, white and colored.

In the early morning there was no end of sport in genuine pig races. The South, as of old, permits its swine to run at large. During the war many a planter and farmer discovered that, when Union or Confederate troops were in the vicinity of his farm, his pigs strayed away never to return. To recall an incident of the march to the first Bull Run, a man, running away to get a look at the soldiers, was impaled the next moment on a bayonet. One less was the result. The preliminary work of this great enterprise, which make it absolutely certain that the New York & Boston Inland railroad is to be constructed as quickly as capital, brains, muscle and machinery can accomplish the great work. It is to be simply a railroad between the two great commercial cities of America, and will follow nearly a straight line. It will be about forty miles shorter than any other now in operation. It will be built without a drawbridge or a crossing at grade of any public highway. It will have a first-class double track, and trains can and will be run between the two cities without making a stop. These trains can and will run from city to city in less than four hours.

The multitude stands with uncovered heads while the band plays Pleyel's hymn, and during prayer by Chaplain Whittemore. The other exercises are brief, remarked by several members of the regiment, singing by a quartet the song sung over the fallen in many a cemetery on Decoration day.

Covered tents with flowered heads further remarks were made by Comrade Buffum, and the following poem, by Chaplain B. F. White, was read:

God bless our patriot soldiers,
Who live and die,

For God and the nation battles

For their country's cause,

Who when their country called them

Went forth on their sons' behalf,

O'er the land to their homes went,

Glory in their triumphs,

In fierce contests won,

Their losses, their trials,

The trials of valor done.

Guard well our fallen heroes!

Sure flowers o'er their graves!

And may their spirits repose,

With us our sleeping brave.

God keep our men's virtue,

Embrace us here we're,

The war-scarred victors wear.

May monuments and tablets

To come ages tell,

What of our nation's battles,

Who in those battles died.

May all our acts memorial

Revive their memory grand,

And bring us back again,

After that favored land.

And when the last old hero

Shall fit a hero's grave,

God give him a fought for,

The land he fought to save.

The roll call was read by Comrade Lieutenant Hadley, and then standing by the shaft the commander of the Fourteenth, Colonel Wright, saluted General Emory, the commanding general, with tones that thrilled every soul in the audience.

All present or absent for a moment.

Not a sound was heard except the sobs of the moment, as with tremulous lips and choking voice, tears swelling to the eyes of the brave man, now 72 years of age, who commanded the Nineteenth Corps.

General Emory replied: "After what has been said I can only ask you to lay the flowers which you have brought upon the graves of your comrades, and let the country mourn."

They knelt in silence, while from the band came the strains of "Near, my God, to Thee," then with streaming tears and clasped hands, they laid flowers contributed by the women of Winchester and woven into garlands by the wives and sisters of the veterans.

The band of music of some стооm the veterans marched to the Confederate cemetery to gather around the beautiful white marble monolith surmounted by the statue of a Confederate soldier who had been reversed. On the southern face is the inscription:

"Erected A. D. 1879, by the people of the South to the 82d Infantry, Confederate dead who lie buried in this cemetery, with grateful remembrance of their heroic virtues, and that this example of their devotion to duty and country may never be forgotten."

The northern face is a stanza from O'Hara's poem:

On fame's eternal camping ground

Where bugles blow and cannons roar,

And glory guards with solemn round

The bivouac of death.

Upon the eastern face:

They sleep, who all know;

Upon the western face:

They sleep, who all know;

Upon the southern face:

They sleep, who all know;

Upon the northern face:

They sleep, who all know;

Upon the western panel is the seal of the Confederate States; upon the other, symbols of their departments—infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Reaching the cemetery in advance of the veterans, and marching against the monument, who said: "Some of your folks burned my house nineteen years ago and made me, my wife and children homeless, but I hope that you will keep the record just now when I saw your folks kind and lay their flowers on the graves."

"The veterans are coming this way," I replied, "I hope to go down to decorate this monument."

"What are they going to do?"

"They are going to decorate the monument to the unknown Confederate dead, and also the most unimportant by the State of Virginia."

"Yes, sir."

His head went up quick to his eyes, there was a start, he turned away to hide his emotion.

The solemn music was coming nearer, accompanied by the measured steps of the veterans, and the quiet services of Jackson and his staffs.

When the grave of the unknown Confederate, in the Union cemetery, was reached, the band played a dirge.

Enclosed in the monument the band played psalm and psalm and prayer was offered by Chaplain Whittemore.

Patriotic and impressive were the few words of Colonel Wright, who said: "Today with a spirit of brotherhood we come here to honor the dead of whom he, 1800 years ago, knew no evil, but who dedicated peace on earth and good will to men, to lay flowers upon the graves of those who have given their lives for their country and for their God."

The veterans, as at the graves of their heroes, stood silent, with admiration for the skill of the band.

When the band had finished, the band leader turned to the veterans and said: "I am sure you do not grudgingly concede that you are not to come with any feelings of pride or pleasure to this place, but I am sure you have been keenly felt by us, and the furrows left by the war in this vicinity are still deep. I fear there are many New England houses here which have suffered much, and joy and song instead. There is but one thought, one sentiment, that henceforth there shall be no resurrection of hate, nothing but peace and good will. One country, one people, one destiny."

Resolved, therefore, that we extend our visitors a hearty welcome, and tender them the freedom of our city.

The City Council, with its president, are present here on my right to unite with me in this reception, and the Winchester Camp of Confederate Veterans, with their president, and their attendant, passed resolutions proffering you the sentiments of our city; and the citizens at large, in public meeting assembled, have directed me, as their representative, to renew to you, as a token of our thanks, the sentiments which are expressed in those resolutions.

With certain citizens of New England, also agents of various organizations, who have shown their participation in the war, have given public expression of their intention to revisit in peaceful array some of the scenes of that conflict.

Resolved, by the Common Council of the city of Winchester, that mindful of our common origin as a nation, and of the unity of our interest in the free institutions, and the spirit of brotherhood of those who have witnessed the ceremonies in the Union cemetery.

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